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The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1807.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"I am on the point of renouncing politics, and turning my attention wholly to moral and literary subjects. I am sick of proclamations, gun-boats, torpedoes, and all the arts with which a baby-administration amuse and delude the people. I am seriously afraid that the spirit of the nation is broken, and that it can with difficulty, if ever, be recovered. All the meetings, resolutions, offerings of volunteers, hard expressions, and burnings in effigies, pass with me as worse than nothing. Such are not tokens of that spirit which will make a determined, effectual, and persevering resistance to foreign aggressions, but of weakness, madness or folly.

"What can be the reason of so much pains taken to provoke a war, when no means of defence are provided? Is it intended that we may fall an easy prey to the power provoked? Or is the scheme to gratify another power, and throw ourselves into its grasp? I remember the fate of Switzerland, of Holland, of Venice, &c. and fear that "this world was made for Cæsar." Could I see my countrymen putting themselves into a respectable state of defence against the British nation, or any other (for there should be no distinction) I would have hope; but at present I am almost in despair.

"Whether we are to have war or peace, I see no prospect of a remedy for our misfortunes. The nation in either event is degraded, and may be ruined. In case of war, we must begin it without preparation; and in case of peace, we must obtain it by submission, or a protracted and senseless negociation. To call in the aid of France, is so devilish a project, and would consign us to such slavery and chains, that, helpless and abject as our administration has made the people, they would refuse their consent.

"The only remedies which offer, but are not likely to be applied, are either to build a sufficient navy, at this late and unfortunate day; or to call into office the wisdom and virtue of the country. Will the people do these things? I am afraid that they will not. Piddling politicians have spread among them an infatuation more general than the *influenza*, and more deadly than the *yellow fever*. Nothing but the blasts and storms of adversity can check the dire disease. I feel the loss of HAMILTON every day more and more. Excellent statesman, thou diedst before thou sawest thy country plunged into the depths of disgrace!"

FOR THE BALANCE.

KING OF HOLLAND.

IT is an unfortunate thing that LOUIS, the king of Holland, called by Mr. Jefferson his "*great and good friend*," has left the throne, or has been deposed by his brother, the emperor of France. As Mr. Jefferson *congratulated* him on his accession, and expressed "a friendly solicitude for his majesty's person," so he can do no less now than write a sympathetic epistle, which may not only sooth him, but have some influence with the emperor himself.

The tender correspondence between these two great men, is to be found in few or none of the democratic papers. The editors having so much to say about Louisiana and gun-boats, and having signed a paper requesting that the President may be continued, they either have not room, or think it unnecessary. The *billet-doux* is signed by the secretary of state, not in his usual form, which is "By the President;" but "By *order* of the President." This may imply that Mr. Madison signed it only in consequence of the President having commanded it, and his heart being set upon it. It is as brotherly an effusion as one would wish to see; and it is the more polite, condescending and kind, as coming from the mirror of *republicanism* in this country, to an usurper and despot.

X.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THOUGHTS.

THE way to do much, and to do it well, is to observe order, and do only one thing at a time.

To deny the universal depravity of mankind, is to contradict the experience of all ages and nations.

Writers and speakers generally err; the one by making their pieces too long, and the other by saying too much.

If the Christian religion be a delusion, it is a pleasing one; and he is cruel who would deprive mankind of this, and substitute in its place, a gloomy uncertainty, or a cold and comfortless philosophy.

A single compliment from a wise, good, and grave man, is worth a thousand from those of an opposite character; and yet we are so fond of flattery that we bear it even from fools.

A mind that is very anxious and distressed must soon find rest somewhere.

If the ladies persist in their thin dress, it will be common, instead of saying that such a lady is handsome or pretty, to say that she is *well shaped*.

To harbor a suspicion of a friend, or to be angry with him for some supposed injury, without giving him an opportunity for explanation, is the mark of a little and ungenerous mind.

MENTOR.

Editor's Closet.

Mr. Phinney does not seem to thank me for the manner in which I balanced my account with him the other day. "You are entirely welcome, cousin"—I ask no thanks.

We observe that a little poem, entitled "Columbia's Eagle," is passing through the papers of the union, for which credit is erroneously given to the Port Folio. The poem was written by Mr. William Lake before his death, and published originally in the Balance. It has since been republished in a volume with Mr. Lake's other poetical pieces.

☞ Those persons who hold subscription papers for Spafford's Geography are informed that, as it is ascertained the subscription will warrant the publication, they may continue to hold the papers and collect subscribers at the same rates, until the work is ready for delivery, when the papers will be called for by advertisement. The work is progressing, and subscribers will be served this fall with their copies. The proper additions to names of subscribers will be expected.

Selected.

From the Crisis.

THE British Canadian prints continue their reflections, with no small degree of acrimony and insult, against the American nation and character. Our hopes were that every thing tending to irritation and asperity would be avoided, on both sides, until some decision of the respective governments could be had, which, our sincere wish is, may be amicable, as we cannot believe that war would be advantageous to either country, whose manners, habits and pursuits, would seem to indicate a union of interest and of feelings.

But if it be the design of the British to follow up aggression by insult, and insult by contumelious invective, and such appears to be the case, if the Canadian prints are to be taken as the organs of the British cabinet, England will find that the Genius of our revolution still presides over the fate of our country; that, while we are willing to render strict justice to every nation, we are not to be intimidated by their boastings or their balls, the noise of their gusty declamations, or the mighty "thunders of their navy." England, if with her change of ministry, she has not lost her policy, must know that the power she could not humble in 1777, she will hardly be able to break down in 1807.

Still the voice of America is for peace, if on honorable terms it can be continued; but the same voice also declares that a state of war is preferable to a state of degradation.

Much has been said on the principle involving right of search; conceiving this not to be a proper subject for newspaper discussion, we shall not attempt to investigate it: the point must be settled by negociation.

In the Quebec Mercury of July 27, the editor of the Mercury again declares his decided approbation of the conduct of the Leopard towards the Chesapeake. Whatever bearings this editor's opinions may have on those of the British cabinet, we know not; but this we do know, that such declarations will not tend to allay the spirit which has been excited in the states by the wanton butchery of our seamen within the jurisdiction of her own waters.

A writer in the Montreal *Courant** of the same date, not only justifies the outrage of the Leopard, but lays all the blame upon America—"*To her alone* (says he) *must be imputed all future consequences*," and the most forcible reason he gives therefor, is because she has dared "*to lay down new laws to the only maritime power now existing?*" He censures severely the American writers for attempting to "*widen the unhappy breach*" [we shall soon see whether to American or British writers this charge will most aptly apply.] He boasts, like the Quebec editor, that we owe our commercial prosperity, and our safety to the British navy, which, alone, says he, "has generously stood forth between America and ruin," after which he risks the following calumnious libel upon our nation.

"From the mortal enemy of G. Britain, the infuriated destroyer of European peace and tranquility, America has tamely put up with every insult, even when offered in presence of her household Gods. Has she not upon every demand, sent him tribute, veiled under pretexts too flimsy even for a cover? Has she not proffered, does she not still offer obedient submission to every fiat of the dreaded Napoleon? When French and Spaniards capture and condemn her vessels trading, not in violation of the laws of nations, but in opposition to that unmeaning proscription issued against the British Islands, at a time Neptune had forgot the very form and pressure of a French ship, where is her indignation, her national energies, her honorable impartiality? From these friends has she been offered the very dregs of humiliation, and she has not turned away the cup."

The writer continues this strain of invective, and charges us with want of public faith, being a secret enemy, &c. and closes thus:

"The American Crisis and other papers of that stamp, instead of waiting for the result of mutual representations, already intonate the clangor of arms and din of war; already is Canada the only vulnerable part of the British empire, as it is almost the only useless one, marked for the first, and I presume, *only* victim of its fury—perhaps, however, our guardian angel may generously awaken a spirit of noble and patriotic opposition to any attempt that may be made to blot us out of the British empire, and thereby rob us of all our blessings and prosperity."

Here the writer is mistaken; the Crisis has advocated war measures, but as the last resort for the redress of injuries otherwise irreparable.

* Sir FRANCIS GORE, their lieutenant governor, is said to be an active political writer in the Canadian prints. But it is immaterial who the writers are: their papers are published under the eye and sanction of their government.

In the same paper of August 3, the subject is resumed with still more contumacy and opprobrium. There, our government is styled arrogant and imbecile, our executive insolent, for having ventured to "make itself a party in the international policy of Europe, and assuming the tone of a dictator to the greatest maritime power in the world." We are tauntingly told that "a small fractional part of the British navy, in spite of threats and proclamations, blockades the first commercial city in Virginia; and may with equal ease and impunity blockade and demolish every town on the sea-board, from Norfolk to Penobscot." Our prudence and sagacity is sneered at; again we are reminded how much we owe to Great Britain; and told in plain terms that we are under the influence of French gold and French politics. A prediction is then hazarded that our "*mob government*," as the writer impudently styles it, will soon fall and perish forever.

But the acme of the climax is to come; we give the writer's own words.

"It would indicate extreme ignorance of the acts of the present American administration, to ascribe the present misunderstanding to the refusal of the American officer to deliver to the British ships of war the three wretches, who had committed the complicated crime of mutiny and desertion. The constant maligninty; the uniform hostility of Mr. Jefferson, *to every thing English (except her outcasts and traitors)* has not escaped the notice of our Ministry. —That gentleman's favorite non-importation act; his foolish, puerile, and disgraceful proclamation in the case of capt. Whitby; and above all, his insolent rejection of the late treaty, so *highly favorable* to America, and concluded too by an envoy, by no means partial to Great Britain;—all these events so recent as not to be forgotten; and so irritating as not to be tamely submitted to, are such proofs of Mr. Jefferson's hostility towards our nation and government, and SUCH SUBSTANTIAL CAUSES OF WAR, that we are astonished that *England, with her wonted energy, has not already razed every City on the sea-board, and seized every American ship on the ocean.*—— The heroes of the Nile, of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, have nothing very terrible to apprehend from a popular and consequently feeble government, without any external means of annoyance, and whose physical force, exists only on the muster rolls of a militia principally without arms, ammunition or discipline:—A MERE MOB, ignorant of that subordination so necessary to success in military operations; and not better equipped for conquest than the hordes of Attilan or Alaric; there is nothing in which that people are more mistaken, than in the pompous estimate we receive through their newspapers, of their military force. The truth is, they have comparatively *no military force*. We shall illustrate this position in another paper."

Such is the presumptuous and insulting language of those who are considered the mouthpieces of the British cabinet. Thus do they discharge the black artillery of their abuse upon the American character, and Executive, and thus indelicately trumpet their own valour and bravery. Because, forsooth, England has a navy which, in her

own defence, she is compelled to employ against her enemies, and which in fact is the only engine that saves her from annihilation, because of this, I say, we must be tantalized with Britain's "saving us from destruction." What the great consequence to us, what the mighty difference, whether the fleets of England or France, or the piratical corsairs of Barbary, ride triumphant on the ocean, if our commerce is to be plundered and our seamen massacred by the dominant power? England should be cautious that she does not give Neutrals occasion to deprecate her sovereignty of the seas, and to wish it in other hands.

The malignant slander upon our military comes with an ill grace from G. Britain.—Will she give herself the trouble of a little reflection and retrospection? Will she call to mind the fields of *Lexington*, *Bunker*, *Trenton*, *Princeton*, *Bennington*, *Stoney-Point*, *Eutaw*, *Monmouth*, *Guilford*, and others, equally glorious to the American arms, where the boasted trophies of her proudest heroes were trodden in the dust by those "*Attilan* and *Alaric* hordes," as she contemptuously styles our military force? Will she review the fate of her exulting Burgoyne, her *potent* Cornwallis, and their self-declared invincible armies? Will she reconsider the day, when after a war of eight years, in which her own strength, and the strength of her allies were put forth against us; when after the loss of a million of men, and the expense of millions of money, she was compelled by this "Mob" militia to recross the Atlantic, disgraced and degraded in the eyes of all Europe? Let her consider of these things, (which we never would have called up, but for the outrageously insulting language of her presses) let her, I say, think of these events, and instruct her agents to retract the base aspersion upon the American Militia.

As to the unprincipled threat of razing and destroying our seaport towns and cities, we despise the savage menace. Let Britain, if she chooses, add another trophy to the many she has acquired in similar exploits, by again conflagrating the American seaports. But in doing this, if she consults her own safety, she will restrict her incendiary legions to the cover of her shipping. Beyond that she will find swift destruction thundered upon them from all our hills. Then would they experience, as they have heretofore experienced, whether our military are a "*mere mob*," an unpractised "*horde*," or whether their bravery is not equal to the servile, mechanical tactics, of European mercenaries.

Pirates may plunder our commerce, buccaniers may conflagrate our seaports, because there we are defenceless; but with a militia of *seven hundred thousand freemen*, inspired with the spirit of liberty and independence, America has little to fear from a contest of the field, the only honourable manner of warfare in which her enemies can assail her.

The Canada Gazette, is more temperate in its *first* remarks on the subject in question, but attributes the couduct of the Leopard to Mr. Jeferson's rejection of the treaty, which proves that, in the opinion of this Editor, the measure was sanctioned by the British Cabinet.

The Conspiracy.

RICHMOND, Aug. 11.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the Delegates, for High Treason against the United States.

Friday, August 7.

The following new witnesses appeared this day: Lieut. Swaringen, William M'Farlane and Lewis Kerr.

Mr. Hay observed that he had nothing more to submit to the court; and that he hoped all the material witnesses would be present on Monday and enable him to prosecute the trial.

Monday, August 10.

Herman Blannerhasset was this day brought into court.

The following gentlemen appeared and were recognized: Return I. Meigs, Maurice P. Bellnap. Charles Duvall, James Taylor, Tunis Dils, Bennett Cook, Hezekiah Lewis, and G. B. Vanhorne.

Mr. Wirt moved the court to discharge Dr. Wardlaw, one of the Venire. His wife was in extreme danger, and required the assistance of a sea voyage. The vessel would sail to-morrow. C. Justice. Is the Court to understand that there is no objection to this measure?—Mr. Burr.—If the remark be addressed to me, Sir, I can only say, that I shall remain passive during the transaction. Dr. Wardlaw was then dismissed.

Mr. McRae also moved the discharge of Mr. Randolph Harrison, whose extreme indisposition was attested by a certificate from Dr. Adams.

Mr. H. was accordingly dismissed in the same manner.

Mr. Hay moved that H. Blannerhasset be arraigned for high treason: which Mr. Botts opposed on the ground that he had not been furnished with a copy of the indictment for three days. After some desultory conversation on this circumstance, Mr. Botts requested that Mr. B. might be re-conducted to the Penitentiary, as he was extremely indisposed, and the heat nearly overpowered him. No opposition was made, and Mr. B. was accordingly reconducted to his prison.

At Mr. Hay's request, the pannel of the Jury was called over by the Deputy Marshall, and also, at Mr. Burr's request, the list of the witnesses, whom he had subpœned for the purpose of investigating the qualification of some of the Venire.

Mr. Hay read a certificate from Dr. Upshaw, stating that Mr. James Henderson is sick of a bilious fever and incapable of attending.

Mr. McRae then read a certificate from Dr. Greenhow, shewing that David Bullock Esq. one of the Venire was prevented by indisposition from discharging his duties. Mr. B. was accordingly excused.

The Clerk informed Mr. Burr, that he was at liberty to challenge such of the Venire as he might object to. Mr. Burr begged leave to inform the jurors, who were within hearing, that a great number of them may have formed and expressed opinions about him, which might disqualify them from serving on this occasion: He expected that as they came up, they would discharge the duties of conscientious men, and candidly state all these objections. The Deputy Marshall then summoned

1. Hezekiah Bucky.—Mr. Botts. We challenge you for cause. Have you ever formed and expressed an opinion about the guilt of col. Burr? Mr. Bucky. I have not, Sir, since I have been subpœnaed.—Q. Had you before? A. I had formed one before in my own mind.

Mr. Hay wished that the question of the opposite counsel could assume a more precise and definite form. If this question were proposed to this pannel and to every other man, he would venture to predict, that there could not be a jury selected in the state of Virginia; because he did not believe that there was a single man in the state, qualified to become a juryman, who had not in some form or other, made up and declared an opinion on the conduct of the prisoner. The transactions in the west had excited universal curiosity; and there was no man who had not seen and decided on the documents relative to them. Do gentlemen contend, that in a case so peculiarly interesting to all, the mere declaration of an opinion is sufficient to disqualify a juryman? A doctrine of this sort would at once acquit the prisoner; for where is the jury that could try him? Such a doctrine amounts to this: that a man need only do enough to draw down the public attention upon him and he would immediately effect his discharge. Mr. H. concluded with a hope, that the question would assume a more definitive form; he should not pretend to decide the form on which it should be proposed; but it was a privilege to which every court is entitled, and one which the court had exercised, that had presided in the case of James T. Callender.

Mr. Botts considered it as a misfortune ever to be deplored, that in his country and in this case, there had been too general an expression of the public sentiment, and that this generality of opinion would disqualify many; but he had never entertained a doubt, until the prosecution had avowed it, that twelve men might be found in Virginia, capable of deciding this question, with the strictest impartiality. He still trusted that the Attorney for the United States was mistaken; that the catastrophe was not completely fixed; and that every man in the state had not, pledged himself to convict col. Burr whether right or wrong. He was not present at the trial of J. T. Callender; but all America had heard the question which was then propounded to the jurymen; and that was: whether he had made up and expressed an opinion respecting the guilt of the prisoner.

Mr. Hay would put Mr. Botts right in a matter of fact. The court would recollect that on the trial of Callender, the question was not whether the jurors had formed and expressed an opinion on that case generally; but on the subject matter that was to be tried, and couched in the indictment. The question then in the present case should be: Have you formed and expressed an opinion on the point at issue, that is, whether A. B. is guilty of treason? On the trial of Callen-

der, the court would particularly recollect, that Mr. John Bassett having objected to himself, because he had read the libellous publication, was actually overruled, because it was not on the book itself, but on the subject matter of the indictment, that he was called upon to say, whether he had ever expressed an opinion.

Mr. Burr declared there was a material distinction between that and the present case.

Mr. Bassett's acknowledging that he had seen the book did not disqualify him from serving on the jury; in the same manner the person who had seen a murder would not be an incompetent juror in the prosecution for that crime. But if a man pretended to decide upon the guilt of a prisoner upon rumour, he would manifest such a levity and bias of mind, as would effectually disqualify him. Mr. Bucky however has not yet come out completely with his declarations. Let him be further interrogated.

Mr. Hay observed, that the question would even be too general and vague, if it were ever to be—"have you expressed any opinion on the treason of A. B." for the case stated in the indictment was infinitely more specific. It was treason in levying war against the U. S. at Blannerhassett's Island. Unless this particular allegation be proved, it defeats all the other parts of the accusation; and it was probably on this point that the juror had never made up any opinion.

Mr. Martin contended that it was the province of every juryman to come to any case with the most perfect impartiality; and more particularly in one, where life and reputation were at stake; that it was a libel upon Virginia, a blot upon the whole state, to assert that 12 men could not be found to decide such a case, with no other knowledge than what they had picked up from newspapers; that there was a material distinction between this and Callender's case; the libel was a book in every man's hand; but does any juryman in the present case pretend to know the testimony on which this charge depends? The gentleman proposes to ask the juryman, whether he has made up an opinion on Col. B's treason: but it is extremely probable, that most of them know not what treason is: and though they decide upon the guilt of Col. B. that they may be ignorant, whether it comes under the name and description of treason.

Mr. Botts quoted authorities in support of his opinion: 3 Bacon 358; a case from Hawkins; the cases of Smith and Ogden; and Judge Iredell's opinion in the case of Fries.

The Chief Justice observed, that it might save some altercation, if the court was to deliver its opinions at the present time; that is certainly one of the clearest principles of natural justice that a juryman should come to a trial for life with a perfect freedom from previous impressions; that it was clearly the duty of the court to obtain such men, if it were possible to produce them free from such bias: but that if it were not possible from the very circumstances of the case; if rumours had reached and pre-possessed their judgments, still the court was bound to obtain as large a portion of impartiality as possible; that this was not more a principle of natural justice than a maxim of common law which we have inherited from our forefathers; that the same right was secured by the constitution of the United States, which entitles every man under a criminal prosecution to a fair trial by "an impartial jury." Can it be said however, that any man is an impartial juryman, who has declared the prisoner to be guilty and to have deserved punishment? If it be said, that he has made up this opinion, but has not heard the testimony, such an excuse only makes the case worse; for if the man has decided upon insufficient testimony, it manifests a bias that completely disqualifies himself from the functions of a juryman. It is too general a question to ask whether he has any impressions about Col. B. The impressions may be so light, that they do not amount to an opinion of guilt; nor do they go to an extent of believing, that the prisoner deserves capital punishment. With respect to Mr. Bassett's opinion, it was true he had read "the Prospect before us;" and he had declared that it was a libel; but Mr. B. had formed no opinion about J. T. Callender's being the author. It was the same principle in the present case. If a juryman was to declare that the attempt to atchieve the dismemberment of the union was treason, it would be no complete disqualification; but it would be the application of that crime to a particular individual—it would be the fixing it on A. B. that would disable him from serving in his case. Let the counsel then proceed with the enquiry.

Mr. Botts. Have you said that col. B. was guilty of treason? Mr. Bucky. No. I only declared that the man who had acted as col. B. was said to have done, deserved to be hung.—Q. Did you believe that col. B. was that man? A. I did, from what I had heard.

Mr. Hay. I understand then, that the question proposed in Callender's case is to be overruled? C. Justice. My brother judge does not recollect whether it particularly went to the indictment. Judge Griffin. I think the question was, "relative to the matter in issue." Mr. Hay. The very position that I have laid down. C. Justice. The simple question is whether the having formed an opinion not upon the evidence in court, but upon common rumour, a man is competent to decide upon the real testimony of the case. But in my opinion this very circumstance only disqualifies him the more. Mr. Wirt (addressing Mr. Buckey.) Did I understand you to say that you concluded upon certain rumours you may have heard, that col. B. deserved to be hung? A. I did. Q. Did you believe those rumours? A. I did.—Mr. M'Rae. Did you form and express your opinion upon the question whether an overt act of treason had been committed at Blannerhasset's island? A. It was upon other rumours: and not upon *that*, that I had formed an opinion. Mr. Martin submitted it to the court, whether he could be considered as an impartial juryman. The court decided that Mr. Buckey be put aside.

2. James G. Laidley stated, that he had formed and expressed some opinions unfavorable to col. B. that he could not pretend to decide upon the charges in the indictment, which he had not heard; that he had principally taken his opinions from newspaper statements; and that he had not as far as he recollected, expressed an opinion that col. B. deserved hanging.—Mr. Laidley put aside.

3. James Hamilton being challenged for cause and sworn, stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion from hearsay, that col. B. was guilty of treason, in which col. B. stood charged, as far as he understood. Put aside.

Mr. Burr observed, that as gentlemen on the part of the prosecution had expressed a willingness to have an impartial jury, they could not refuse that any juryman should state his objections to himself, and that he had no doubt, in spite of the contrary assertions which had been made, that they could get a jury from this pannel.

4. Hamilton Morrison upon being called, said, that he had frequently thought and declared, that col. B. was guilty, if the statements which he had heard were true; that he did not know whether they were so; but only thought from the great clamor which had been made, that it might be possible they were true; that he had not passed any positive opinion; nor was he certain that he had always qualified it by saying "if these things were true;" that he does not recollect to have said that col. B. ought to be punished, without stating at the same time, "if he was guilty."—Mr. Morrison was put aside for further examination.

5. Yates Y. Conwell had formed and expressed an opinion, from the reports he had heard that col. B. must be guilty of high treason. Set aside.

6. Jacob Beeson declared, That he for some time past had formed an opinion, as well from newspaper publications as from the boats which had been built on the Ohio, that col. B. was guilty; and that he himself had borne arms to suppress this insurrection. Set aside.

7. William Prince declared he had nearly the same impressions as Mr. Beeson: that he too had borne arms; as well on Blannerhasset's island as on descending the river in search of Blannerhasset. Set aside.

8. Nimrod Saunders declared that he had expressed an opinion previously to his having been summoned on the jury, that the prisoner had been guilty of treason. Set aside.

9. Thomas Creel had no declaration to make, and was challenged for cause. Upon being interrogated, he stated that he had never asserted that the prisoner ought to be punished, that he had said, that he was a sensible man, and if there was any hole left he would creep out of it, that he had conceived that col. Burr had seduced Blannerhasset into some acts that were not right; that he had never positively said that col. Burr was guilty; that he had said that Blannerhasset was the most blameable, because *he* was well in life, whereas col. Burr was a desperate man, who had little to lose; that he had never said that col. Burr had directly led Blannerhasset directly into guilt, but only through the medium of Mr. Blannerhasset: and that there was no determinate impression on my mind respecting the guilt of the prisoner.

The chief justice did not think that this was sufficient to set him aside, and supended his case for further examination.

10. Anthony Buckner had frequently said, that the prisoner deserved to be hung. Set aside.

11. David Creel had formed an opinion from the statements in the newspapers, and if these were true, the prisoner was certainly guilty: he had expressed a belief that he was guilty of the charges now brought against him, and that he ought to be hung. Set aside.

Jurors from the body of the district.

1. John Horace Upshaw declared, that he conceived himself to stand as an unprejudiced juryman; that he had formed opinions hostile to the prisoner; if opinions they can be called, which are formed from mere newspaper testimony. Mr. Burr. We challenge Mr. Upshaw for cause.

Mr. Hay. Then sir, I most seriously apprehend that we shall have no jury at all. I solemnly believe that Mr. Upshaw is an impartial juryman; and I will venture to assert (whatever credit my friends on the other side will allow to my assertion) that I myself could do justice to the accused; I believe that any man can, who is blessed with a sound judgment and integrity. We might as well enter at once a *Nole Prosequi*.

Mr. Wickham. Then according to the gentleman's doctrine, any honest man, no matter what his impressions may be, is a competent juryman. Is this agreeable to the principles of law? Does the gentleman mean to insinuate, that when we object to a juryman it is from his want of honesty. No, sir, every man is subject to partialities and aversions; which may unconsciously sway his judgment. Mr. Upshaw does no doubt deem himself an impartial juryman: Mr. U. may be deceived.

After some desultory argument between Messrs. Hay and Wickham, Mr. Wirt proceeded to ask Mr. Upshaw, whether he had understood him to say that notwithstanding the hostile impressions he had taken up from newspaper reports, these impressions had not received determinate character which might entitle them to the name of opinions? A. such is my state of mind. I have received *impressions* hostile to col. Burr and have expressed them with warmth. Mr. U. stated that his impressions had been drawn from the documents furnished by Gens. Eaton and Wilkinson: that he had conceived that the prisoner had been guilty of some criminal act against the public and that he had gone on further to vindicate the conduct of those gentlemen who would appear as the principle witnesses against him, and also of the government in the measures which it had taken to suppress his plans—Mr. Upshaw's case was suspended for subsequent examination.

2. William Pope declared, that his impressions were nearly the same with those of the gentleman, who had preceded him; that he had thought at first from newspaper representations that it was Col. B's intention to make his fortune in the west by the settlement of lands; that when he had afterwards understood that he had formed an union with Wilkinson to proceed to Mexico, he had regarded the prisoner's conduct with a venal eye; but when he had afterwards understood that there was treason mixed with his projects, it was impossible for him to view his conduct without the deepest indignation: If these impressions could be called prejudices, he trusted that he should always retain them; because what other sentiments could he feel against such a crime perpetrated against the very best government on the surface of the earth. But from his heart he believed, that he could divest himself of these unfavourable impressions, and give col. Burr a fair and honourable trial. He would add that in pursuance of the spirit manifested by them, the constitution, which required two witnesses to an overt act of treason: he should think it necessary to require that the evidence for the United States, should be so strong as to make the scales preponderate. Mr. Wickham. You will not misunderstand me, Mr. Pope, when I ask you whether you have not been a candidate for your county, and are now a delegate? A. Yes. Q. In canvassing among the people have you not declared that the government had acted properly in commencing this prosecution? A. Yes. I believe I have said generally that I thought col. Burr guilty of high treason—*Set aside*.

3. Peyton Randolph declared, that it had never been his wish or intention to shrink from the discharge of a public duty; but that he had peculiar objections to serving on this occasion; one of which only, he should state.—He had been enrolled and was qualified as a lawyer in this court: and he would submit it to the court, whether this did not exempt, nay even disqualify him from serving.——C. J. admitted Mr. R's privilege, unless there was an express interposition on the part of the prisoner to retain some of the Venire: for this would call a conflicting privilege into operation.—Mr. Burr said, that he should be passive.—*Set aside*.

4. John Bowe did not recollect to have said that the prisoner was guilty of treason; but of something hostile to the peace and happiness of the United States. Upon being interrogated he observed, that he was a Delegate from the county of Hanover; that there had been a competition at the last election; that he had occasion to speak at that time, of the views of the prisoner, but had always done it cautiously; had never asserted that he ought to be hung, but that he was guilty of something unfriendly to the peace of the U. S.—Mr. Wickham. You have said that the prisoner was guilty? A. Yes. C. Justice. Did you ever make up an opinion about his levying troops and making war against the U. States. A. Yes: but I have never expressed it. Mr. Burr. Take the whole together, and it amounts to an opinion of treason. Mr. Bowe has *said* that Col. B. was guilty; and of what? of that which in Mr. Bowe's mind amounts to the definition of treason.—*Set aside*.

5. John Roberts had thought and declared that the prisoner was guilty of treason; thought he had no doubt, that his opinion might be changed by the production of other testimony.—*Set aside*.

6. Joshua Chaffin excused from indisposition.

7. Gervas Storrs stated that the state of his mind was like that of the gentleman who had gone before him; he was in the habit of reading newspapers, and could not but examine their statements relative to these transactions. If he could believe gen. Eaton's assertion that the prisoner had threatened to turn Congress out of doors and assassinate the President, he had said and would still say so, that col. B. was guilty of treason. If gen. Wilkinson's letter was true, he had surely been guilty of something in the West, that was hostile to the U. S. He did not know whether in the multifarious conversations he had had on this subject, he had always expressed this opinion of his guilt with that reservation. Mr. S. confessed that it might be prejudice against the prisoner; and that he might be judging too highly of his own mind, to entertain the belief that he could divest himself of all his impressions.—*Set aside*.

8. Miles Selden declared, that it was impossible not to have entered into the frequent conversations which had occurred on this topic; and to have declared some opinion; that he had always said that Col. Burr was guilty of something, and that if he was guilty of treason against such a government, he would deserve to be hung; that he could not assert that he had always accompanied his opinions with this reservation; but that he was not afraid to trust himself in the rendering of a verdict. Upon being interrogated, he said that he had frequently jested on this subject; and particularly recollected to have said in a sportive conversation with col. Mayo, that this was a federal plot, and that Burr had been set on by the federalists.—*Suspended*.

9. Lewis Truehart had said, if the reports were correct, that col. B. had been guilty of something inimical to the country, and that he always qualified his opinions in that manner. Col. Tinsley was then called in, who stated that from a conversation with Mr. Truehart he thought he had discovered that he had a general prepossession against col. Burr—*Suspended*.

10. William Yancay had expressed an opinion that col. B. was guilty on newspaper testimony; but that he had no doubt, he should entertain a different sentiment, if other testimony were produced.—*Set aside*.

11. Thomas Prosser had made numberless declarations about col. Burr; that he had believed him to be guilty of a treasonable intention, but not of the overt act; on this point he had suspended his opinion, but he was rather inclined to believe that he had not committed it. Mr. Martin. Can this gentleman be considered as an impartial juryman, when he thus comes with his mind made up on one half of the guilt?—*Suspended*.

12. John Staples had been under the same impressions, which had been described by others: That he dared to say that he had said col. B. was guilty of levying troops and making war upon the U. States.—*Set aside*.

13. Edward C. Stannard acknowledged that his prejudices against Col. Burr had been deep-rooted;—that he had no doubt of the criminality of his *motives*, but he had doubts of the commission of an overt act; he regretted that a man of his genius and energetic mind, should be lost to his country; upon being interrogated he observed, that he had doubts as to the overtact,

because he believed him to be a man of such insidious intrigue as never to jeopardise his own life.—*Set aside.*

14. Richard B. Goode stated, that from news paper information and common report, he had formed an opinion unfavorable to col. B. and that this opinion had been confirmed by what had fallen in this court from his own lips: but that without arrogating to himself more virtue than belongs to the human bosom, he was satisfied that he could render him strict and impartial justice. Some conversation here ensued respecting certain transactions which took place between him and capt. Heath of the Manchester troop of horse. Mr. G. delivered a long narrative of these incidents, which he concluded by asserting that he had addressed a letter to capt. H. in which he had refused to act under a commander, who had sanctioned a man, that had been a traitor to his country.—*Set aside.*

15. Nathaniel Seden stated he had formed an opinion particularly from Gen. Eaton's deposition, that the intentions of the prisoner were hostile to the United States; but that he had also said, that he had seen no evidence to satisfy him, that he had been guilty of any overt act.—*Suspended.*

16. Esme Smock declared that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to col. B's treasonable designs; that he had formed that opinion from newspaper publications and common report; and that he had constantly conceived Col. B's intentions to be treasonable. Mr. Wickham. Have you ever formed an opinion, that col. B. was guilty of treason? I have in my own mind. —*Set aside.*

17. Richard E. Parker had, like every other person, formed an opinion on this case, on newspaper statements; but he had heard very little of the evidence that may be adduced on this occasion. He had declared, that if these newspaper statements were true, col. B. had been guilty; as to the doctrine of treason, he had not formed a conclusive opinion. Mr. *Burr.* I have no objections to Mr. Parker. He is therefore elected.

A desultory argument here ensued about the propriety of swearing one juryman at a time: The counsel for the prosecution opposed; the counsel for the prisoner advocated the doctrine. The court decided that it would adhere to the practice of Virginia; and swear 4 jurymen at a time.

(To be continued)

Political.

From the Crisis.

THE ALARM—*No. III.*

LET none construe any thing I have said, or may say, into a wish for war; and particularly with Great Britain. Far the reverse is my intention. It is to prevent war with this, or any other nation. Peace is always desirable when it can be had upon honorable terms; and an unnecessary war with Great Britain, would be impolitic, ruinous, and extremely to be deprecated. Those who foster prejudices against that nation, who are continually calling for the spirit of '76, and who, on the present occasion, use reproachful and provoking epithets, discover neither the temper of christianity, nor the maxims of an enlightened policy. They, and all mankind ought to stand with us upon equal ground, and to be held "*enemies in war, in peace friends.*"

How far the spirit which some of our people have shown in resenting the British aggresion actually pervades the nation; how long it will last; and what will be its termimination, would be very difficult to tell. A nation long flattered with the prospect of eternal peace, intent on amassing wealth, torn with party spirit, and having submitted to repeated insults without effectual endeavors to repel them, are not easily roused to a sense of impending danger. They are more likely gradually to lose sight of national independence and glory and to adopt the maxim, "*Millions* for peace, but not a cent for defence." Admitting, however, that the spirit which has been shown, is universal and great, where are the means by which it is to produce an effect? Can *one hundred thousand* men on land, drive an enemy's vessels from our coast? Can they prevent the total ruin of our commerce?—Can they save our sea-port towns, even with the assistance of fortifications and gun-boats, from terror, it may be destruction? The thought must appear idle to any rational man acquainted with maritime operations. The ships of war pass the places of defence. What is to be done then? They suddenly move from one place to another. Are the detachments from the militia at the station, and prepared to act?

Suppose the militia so arranged as to guard every point of attack, will they continue from their homes, and submit to the hardships of a military life, for a considerable length of time? Let those who were witnesses of the American revolution answer to the question. The militia are excellent on certain emergencies, and have performed wonders; but they are not calculated for a long and constant warfare. By a reliance on them, and on short enlistments the United States nearly lost their independence.

If this reasoning have any force, it will be seen that a small navy is our only competent defence. It will be forever to be regretted if the present alarm subside without a provision of this kind. Nothing then but national dishonor, and final subjection to some foreign power can be expected to ensue. Better to have tamely submitted to the search of the Chesapeake, and surrendered her whole crew, than to have made a noisy and unavailing bluster. In the one case, we would have manifested something like a meek and pacific disposition; in the other, we will proclaim ourselves boastful cowards, and justly incur the contempt of all nations.

Why should we have a navy, say some, when our situation, and the interest of foreign powers secure us from any attack?—Let such be asked, have these things secured us? Have we not felt repeated insults and injuries? In the present state of Europe, is it not reasonable to think that we must, in a degree, be subjected to aggressions? Is it not wisdom to provide against these? The dream of peace which we have indulged, is the dream of a delirious and not of a sound mind. The *millennium* has not yet commenced; whenever it does, we can easily turn a few ships of war into merchant-men; "beat our swords into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning hooks." The whole matter is reducible to this single point; in the present state of the world, either we must have a small navy, such as we can easily and speedily furnish, or we must submit to insult, oppression, tribute, and to be reckoned the offscouring of the earth.

EPAMINONDAS.

From the Evening Post.

The voice of truth.—(*Continued*)—We are now to take notice of this man's shameful attempts to dishonor the Federal party, to which he pretends to belong, because, in two instances, when a candidate was to be voted for as Governor of this State, and they neither had nor could set up, with any prospect of success, a candidate of their own, they in such dilemma, gave a preference to one of the the two candidates set up by their political opponents: in the former instance to Mr. Burr, in the latter to Mr. Lewis. This conduct of the federalists is coupled by the pamphlateer, (absurdly enough) with the the death of Pierce, and he endeavours to the best of his ability to involve them in equal disgrace on all these three occasions.

"*They coalesced with Burr, and to the end of their existance the foul B. will stand branded on their foreheads for it.* The *killing of Pierce* furnished them with the basis of another project, on which their hopes fixed with all the irrational avidity of *ill informed men blinded by rapacity.* To turn the irritation of the multitude *to their own advantage* they were weak enough to think possible and forgetful enough of their *foregone* principles to attempt. They threw flaming brands among the people—they added fuel to their fire—they heated the warm— they inflamed and they exasperated outrage into madness."

The impudent disregard to truth evinced in the above is hardly more offensive than the laboured and affected style in which it is conveyed is disgusting.

In the next paragraph, he takes the liberty of alluding in a manner highly indecorous to Mr. King, and not only gives a very false but ridiculous colouring to this gentleman's conduct accompained with a few awkard daubs of flattery. After which he says, speaking of the Federalists:

"It is natural to suppose that having now felt the baleful effects of their unprosperous cleverness, they would have reverted to the good old proud mode of wise men and better days insured to themselves the merit of doing no mischief to their cause by such ill advised abortive attempts. But nothing could put them out of conceit with experiment. For election purposes they made a new league with Lewis."

We shall not puzzle our readers to guess at what the particular *baleful effects of unprosperous cleverness* here mentioned, may have been, for not being sufficiently versed

in English idiom to understand it we must decline taking any further notice of it and pass to the imputation of our having made a league with Lewis.

An Englishman and one especially who quotes Burke and Windham, should be cautious how he reproaches political parties in America with framing *coalitions*. The parliamentary history of Great Britain is disfigured with coalitions; some of which were sufficiently accompained with disgrace to the parties concerned. The coalition of Fox and Burke with Lord North just after the American war (the great Mr. Pitt was what is here called a *Quid*) for the purpose of bringing the former into power will never be forgotten; nor the more recent one between their Sheridans and Windhams, and Grenvilles and Hawkesburys and Foxes and Addingtons, after being long publicly opposed and of course treating each other in the House of Commons with a full portion of acriminous personalities. But to speak plainly and with candour we are of opinion that all coalitions are necessarily dishonourable; they are so according to the objects and motives of those concerned. There is nothing dishonourable nor in the least improper for individuals, who have been opposed to each other in political sentiment, when exigency arrives, to agree to forget past differences, bury former animosities, and unite together in a common pursuit for the common good. Such conduct dictated by such views would be not only exempt from censure but entitled to applause and respect.

In the case of Mr. Burr a large proportion of the Federalists of New-York were of opinion, that if he was elected, he would administer the government of the State more in conformity with their sentiments than his opponent, and as they had no candidate of their own, they judged it most advisable on the whole to give him their support, and they did so. And are they now to be charged by a foreigner, who probably was at that time in Great Britain, with having acted from corrupt motives; with being influenced by the desire of obtaining offices and rewards; are they to be branded in the forehead for it like criminals? We suspect if any American was to go to London and publish a pamphlet charging with corrupt motives all those politicians who have at one timebeen opposed and at another in union with particular popular leaders, he would soon find it was neither convenient nor safe for him to remain in London; and if he did not get broken bones, it would not be because he did not richly deserve it.

In the case of Mr. Lewis, the motives and objects of those federalists who supported him have been so often and so recently explained, defended and justified, that it is familiar to every one, and all we could say, would only be needless repetition. And we are not to be reproached either by foreigner or native with having been actuated by improper views. We are perfectly aware that there are some few persons among us, who, now that they have been unsuccessful, reproach themselves for what is past. But we always listen to such language with impatience. It shews a want of fortitude, a want of self respect, and the unmeaning fretfulness of the vulgar at misfortunes. But for us, as the defeat has happened in spite of our best efforts to obtain a different fate, and as the course pursued was dictated by the most honorable motives and was judged under existing circumstances, the most adviseable that could be adopted, let us exclaim with the noble Roman,

"nec tam
"Turpe fuit vinci, quam contendisse decorum est."

The very attempt to conquer was more glorious than the defeat was humiliating.

Though vanquisued, we were not dishonored; nor will we brook the impertinent attempts of a saucy foreigner to fix disgrace upon us.

(To be continued.)

From the Evening Post.

The four Seamen.—On the third instant we republished an article from the National Intelligencer, the object of which was to show that the four seamen claimed by capt. Humphreys from commodore Barron were Americans. This article appearing in the government paper, was allowed something like the weight of an official document and it was therefore supposed to put the controversy about the men at rest. In a late Boston paper the birth place of one of the men who alledged he was borne in Massachusetts, has been traced to one of the West India islands; and we have just seen the copy of a letter to Mr. Gallatin, from a gentlemen in this place, if we are rightly informed, which at any rate goes to destroy all credit in the statements of the men themselves.

In a note to the article above referred to com. Barron is said to have reported, (doubtless taking the facts from the parties) that William Ware, Daniel Martin and John Little, alias Francis, were sailors on board the brig Neptune, capt. Crafts of this place, and that they were pressed out of her by the British frigate Melampus in the bay of Biscay.

On application to capt. Crafts by the Secretary of the Treasury, he has made a particular statement respecting these men, which we have seen and now feel it to be our duty to avail ourselves of the information it contains, so far as to let the public know what sort of people these four men are, and what credit is due to them.

Capt. Crafts states, that he sailed in the brig Neptune from New-York for Bordeaux in Aug. 1805. On the 17th of November following, he was taken in the bay of Biscay by the Melampus, then commanded by capt. Poynts, and sent into Plymouth, England. All the crew excepting himself and boy and all the passengers were taken out and an officer and 9 men put on board to navigate the vessel. He arrived at Plymouth on the 27th. The vessel and cargo were liberated, but he remained there to complete some repairs, and for want of his crew, the Melampus not having arrived. On the first of January following the Melampus did arrive, and immediately delivered up the *whole crew*, among whom were the aforesaid *William Ware, Daniel Martin* and *John Little, or Francis*, all men of colour. These three men, with one Sidney Jackson, being also a coloured man, went ashore without liberty, and strong suspicions being entertained that they had stolen a bag of coffee, which was missing, and cut open and robbed another, on their return about midnight they were charged with the felony; on which Ware swore he would do no more duty, but being intoxicated it was passed over. In the morning *Ware* and *Martin* were ordered ashore with the long boat for water, which they both deserted, and left on the beach. On the captain's going ashore he saw Ware with some of the crew of the Melampus, and asked him why he had not filled the casks; to which he gave a saucy answer, and said he would not fill them. Neither he nor Martin ever returned on board the brig again; during the day, Jackson likewise deserted, and in the evening Little did the same, getting into the boat of the Melampus as she lay along aside.—The next day capt. Crafts asked capt Poynt about the men, telling him their loss would distress him; on which capt. Poynts said he did not want the men, for he had his compliment, and besides, they were coloured people, and he strongly suspected great scoundrels; but that if they did enter he should expect capt. Crafts to pay their wages, which he refused. Since that time capt. Crafts has never seen nor heard any thing of the men till he lately saw their names in the papers, as being the persons on whose account, the public interest had been so strongly excited. He says they had American protections and he inclines to the belief that they are Americans; he has heard Ware boast of his descent and say that his father was a Scotchman, though his mother was a Squaw. Martin is a dark mulatto, Little also a mulatto and Jackson a negro. The captain says, no provocation was given them to induce them to desert the Neptune but that they were well treated in all respects.

Such is the information contained in capt. Craft's Letter to Mr. Gallatin. We communicate it to the public without comment at present.

Hudson, *September 1.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

We learn by letters from Richmond, received this morning, dated Aug. 20th, that Col. Burr's counsel made a motion on Thursday last to the court to hear an argument shewing the impropriety of examining any witnesses whose testimony did not go directly to prove the counts charged in the indictment. The court granted the motion, and the argument was gone into with great spirit, which took up the whole of that day. From the reasons made use of and the authorities adduced, it was thought by the writer the court would decide in favor of the motion, in which case it is probable the trial will close in a few days.—*Ev. Post.*

Wreath.

Extract from the "Spirit of Discovery," a late publication by the Rev. W. L. Bowles. The poem opens with the resting of the ark upon Ararat.

"All was one waste of waves, that bury'd deep
Earth and its multitudes: the ark alone,
High on the cloudy van of Ararat,
Rested; for now the death-commission'd storm
Sinks silent, and the eye of day looks out
Dim through the haze, while short successive gleams
Flit o'er the face of deluge as it shrinks,
Or the transparent rain-drops, falling few,
Distinct, and larger glisten. So the ark
Rests upon Ararat; but nought around
Its inmates can behold, save o'er th' expanse
Of boundless waters, the Sun's orient orb
Stretching the hull's long shadow, or the Moon
In silence, through the silver cinctur'd clouds,
Sailing as she herself were lost, and left
In Nature's loneliness!
But oh, sweet Hope,
Thou bidst a tear of holy extacy
Start to their eye-lids, when at night the Dove,
Weary returns, and lo! an olive leaf
Wet in her bill: again she is put forth,
When the seventh morn shines on the hoar abyss:
Due ev'ning comes: her wings are heard no more!
The dawn awakes, not cold and dripping sad,
But cheer'd with lovelier sunshine; far away
The dark-red mountains slow their naked peaks
Upheave above the waste: Imaus gleams:
Fume the huge torrent on his desert sides;
Till at the awful voice of Him who rules
The storm, the ancient father and his train
On the dry land descend."

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extracts from the Charge lately delivered to the Senior Class of the Philadelphia Academy, by the Rev. James Abercrombie.

WITH respect to your *external deportment*, let ease, gracefulness, politeness, and affability, be carefully studied and supported by you towards all; uniformly observing towards your parents and superiours, the most affectionate and respectful demeanour; by which you will render yourselves admired and beloved. To the former your debt of gratitude can never be cancelled, even by your most active solicitude and attention. To them you are indebted for preservation, nourishment, and protection, during the helpless years of infancy, and childhood; and will ever in them find the truest friends and most disinterested counsellors: you are bound therefore to make every possible exertion for the promotion of their comfort, the gratification, nay, the anticipation, of their wishes.

To *Inferiors* let your behaviour be always mild, condescending, and amiable, that they may neither be discouraged by supercilliousness, nor disgusted by austerity; and particularly endeavour by the gentleness of your manners, to conciliate the respect and attention of *servants*; always remembering, that the condition of servitude is, in its best estate, severe, and humiliating; and should therefore be alleviated as much as possible by the exercise of kindness, and all the "small sweet courtesies of life;" regulating your conduct by the golden rule of Christianity, to act towards them in the same manner, as under a change of circumstances you would wish them to observe towards you.

In your dress, study to avoid the extremes of foppery and slovenliness. Neatness of attire, and cleanliness of person, always designating the true gentleman, while the former are the invariable indications of a weak and frivolous mind. In all your communications, whether oral or written, *observe the most scrupulous and inviolable attachment to truth.* The propensity to embellish and exaggerate every representation, or to amuse by fictitious narrative, particularly where the narrator himself is introduced, is a contemptible ebullition of vanity, which the moralist, the scholar, and the gentleman, will ever despise and avoid. "Truth," says Dr. Johnson, "is the basis of all excellence; it has an intrinsic and unalterable value, and constitutes that intellectual gold which defies destruction." "Accustom your children," said that illustrious moralist one day to his friend Mrs. Thrale, "accustom your children invariably to observe the strictest attention to truth, even in the most minute particulars: if a thing happened at one window, and they, when relating it, say that it happened at another, do not let it pass, but instantly check them; for when once, though in an apparently trivial instance, truth is violated, it is impossible to know where deviation from truth will end." Let nothing, therefore, young gentlemen, ever tempt you to swerve from it in the smallest degree.

The scrupulous adherence to truth in narration, will induce, as intimately allied to that branch of moral honesty, an equal delicacy of attention with regard to the *fulfilment of engagements*, and the *keeping of appointments*. *Punctuality* should be ranked by moralists among the virtues. Its observance upon all occasions, prevents the prodigal waste of that inestimable talent time, and wonderfully facilitates and promotes the execution of business in every department of life. The celebrated Melancthon, one of the wisest and most amiable men of his age, informs us, that when he made an appointment, he insisted, "not only that the hour, but that the minute should be fixed;" that the day might not run out in the idleness or suspense, or be wasted in the criminal insipidity of doing nothing. To this scrupulous regard for truth, and this strict observance of punctuality, add *the most rigid and uninterrupted vigilance against indulgence in the use of profane or indecent expressions, or allusions*, for, independently of the impiety and immorality attached to them, they are the most unequivocal indications of a vulgar and depraved mind, delicacy of sentiment and purity of expression being indispensable qualifications in a *gentleman*, and the natural effusions of a correct and well informed understanding. To a mind justly impressed with a sense of the immaculate purity and transcendent greatness of the deity, and of the imperfection and responsibility of man, nothing can be more disgusting than the use of oaths and execrations in familiar discourse. It is recorded of the Hon. Mr. Boyle, a distinguished philosopher and exemplary Christian, that he never mentioned the name of *God*, without a solemn pause, indicative of the most profound and reverential awe.

Another principle which I am particularly anxious to awaken and establish in you, is, *tenderness to animals*. It is a proof of a cowardly and ignoble disposition, when, from a sense of superiority, we tyrannize over inferiour animals; more particularly when we exercise cruelty towards them by inflicting pain. True magnanimity and greatness of mind are shown in protecting and cherishing those who are subjected to our control. He who is possessed of sensibility of heart, without which no character can be truly amiable, will always consider that

"The poor insect which we tread upon,
In corp'ral suff'rance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies."
Shakespeare.

"I would not," says Mr. Cowper,
"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path,
But he that has humanity, forewarned,
Will turn aside and let the reptile live."
Task, B. 6.

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